

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th October 1889.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	" Kasipore Nibási " ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	Bhadra 1296 B.S. and 22nd Septem-ber 1889.	
Fortnightly.					
2	" Ahammadí " ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450		
3	" Ave Maria " ...	Calcutta	.....		
4	" Divákar " ...	Ditto	.....		
5	" Gaura Duta " ...	Maldah	.....		
6	" Purva Bangabási " ...	Noakholly	.....		
7	" Purva Darpan " ...	Chittagong	700		
8	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi " ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....		
Weekly.					
9	" Arya Darpan " ...	Calcutta	102	13th September 1889.	
10	" Bangabási " ...	Ditto	20,000		
11	" Burdwán Sanjibani " ...	Burdwan	302		
12	" Chandra Vilásh " ...	Berhampore	250		
13	" Cháruvartá " ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500		
14	" Chattal Gazette " ...	Chittagong	800		
15	" Dacca Prakásh " ...	Dacca	1,200		
16	" Education Gazette " ...	Hooghly	885		
17	" Faridpur Hitaishini " ...	Faridpur	.....		
18	" Garib " ...	Dacca	3,000		
19	" Grambási " ...	Uluberia	800		
20	" Gaurab " ...	Ditto	.....		
21	" Guru Charana " ...	Calcutta	.....		
22	" Hindu Ranjiká " ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	25th ditto.	
23	" Jagatbási " ...	Calcutta	750		
24	" Murshidábád Patriká " ...	Berhampore	508		
25	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi " ...	Ditto	350		
26	" Navavibhákar Sádharaní " ...	Calcutta	600		
27	" Prajá Bandhu " ...	Chandernagore	995		
28	" Pratikár " ...	Berhampore	600		
29	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh " ...	Kakinia, Rungpore	205		
30	" Sahachar " ...	Calcutta	500		
31	" Samaya " ...	Ditto	3,806		
32	" Sanjivani " ...	Ditto	4,000		
33	" Sansodhini " ...	Chittagong	800		
34	" Santi " ...	Calcutta	3,722		
35	" Saráswat Patra " ...	Dacca	300		
36	" Som Prakásh " ...	Calcutta	1,000		
37	" Srimanta Saudagár " ...	Ditto	.....		
38	" Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha " ...	Ditto	800		
39	" Surabhi o Patáka " ...	Ditto	700		
Daily.					
40	" Dainik o Samáchar Chandriká " ...	Calcutta	1,500	15th and 16th October 1889.	
41	" Samvád Prabhákar " ...	Ditto	8,000		
42	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya " ...	Ditto	300	30th September and 14th to 17th October 1889.	
43	" Banga Vidya Prakáshiká " ...	Ditto	500		
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.					
Weekly.					
44	" Dacca Gazette " ...	Dacca	.....		
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
45	" Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling	20		
46	" Kshatriya Pratiká " ...	Patna	200		
Weekly.					
47	" Aryávarta " ...	Calcutta	1,500	28th September 1889.	
48	" Behar Bandhu " ...	Bankipore	.....		
49	" Bhárat Mitra " ...	Calcutta	16,530	30th ditto.	
50	" Sár Sudhánidhi " ...	Ditto	500		
51	" Uchit Baktá " ...	Ditto	4,500		
52	" Hindi Samáchar " ...	Bhagulpore	1,000		

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	27th September and 4th October 1889.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ... ..	Arrah ...	300	30th September 1889.
55	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
56	"Anis" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	
57	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta ...	196	
58	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ... ..	Behar ...	150	
59	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	30th ditto.
60	"Darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ...	340	29th September, 6th and 13th October 1889.
61	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad" ... ..	Murshidabad ...	.....	24th September and 1st and 8th October 1889.
<i>Daily.</i>				
62	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	212	
<b>URIA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Asha" ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	
64	"Taraka and Subhavartá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
65	"Pradíp" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
66	"Samyabadi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Dipaka" ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	
68	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Ditto ...	444	
69	"Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Balasore ...	205	
70	"Urya and Navasamvád" ... ..	Ditto ...	600	
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.</b>				
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
71	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar ...	500	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
72	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	450	



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDU RANJIKÁ  
Sept. 25th, 1889.

The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 25th September, objects to complainants or witnesses being allowed seats by the side of the Magistrate during trials, and

A bad court practice.

requests Government to issue a circular prohibiting this bad practice. The practice is objectionable in itself, and becomes extremely reprehensible when it is adopted in reference only to European complainants or witnesses. And it is only European complainants and witnesses who are, as a matter of fact, allowed preferential seats by magisterial officers, both European and Native. Mr. Fraser, the complainant in the case of *Fraser vs. Chhaku Shaik*, was allowed a seat by the side of the Deputy Magistrate of Rajshahye who tried the case, and this was strongly objected to by the pleaders, &c.

When a European planter in the mofussil is implicated in a case, he is allowed a seat by the side of the Magistrate. This has a prejudicial effect on the trial. The witnesses are confounded by seeing the planter seated by the side of the Magistrate himself, and cannot therefore give their evidence with that freedom and fearlessness which is essential to a full and fair disclosure of the truth. Again, in cases sent up by the Police, the District Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent, and the Police Inspector are allowed seats by the side of the Magistrate and to take a part in the conduct of cases, which is considered very objectionable.

## (d)—Education.

2. The *Kasipore Nibási*, of the 22nd September, is alarmed to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to abolish the Burrisal Zillah School on

KASIPORE NIBASI  
Sept. 22nd, 1889.

The Burrisal Zillah School.

account of the diminution in the number of its scholars. The diminution is due to the establishment of two private schools, but it is by no means certain that the private schools will acquire permanence and stability. The abolition of the Government school will therefore be a premature measure. The population of Burrisal consists mainly of Mahomedans, and if they are deprived of the means of good education they will become even more turbulent and unruly than they are at present. This important question should not be hastily decided.

## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

3. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 25th September, objects to the increased grant made to the Rampore Beauleah Mission Girls' School by the Rampore Beauleah Municipality. Municipalities should

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Sept. 25th, 1889.

The Rampore Beauleah Municipality.

not encourage sectarian education.

The Rampore Beauleah Municipality has recently decided by a majority of one vote that the money granted by the Dighaputtia estate for the improvement of the town should be applied to the construction of aqueducts for the admission of the water of the Pudma for replenishing the foul tanks within the town. But such aqueducts will do more harm than good. For they will remain full of filth and other offensive matter in all seasons of the year except the rainy season, and will thus give rise to cholera and other fatal diseases. Before carrying out the project the Commissioners ought to take the opinion of the old and respectable inhabitants of the town in the matter.

GAUHAR,  
Sept. 30th, 1889.

4. The *Gauhar*, of the 30th September, takes exception to the manner in which the Calcutta Municipality is making the valuation of the tiled huts on the land acquired by the Municipality for the Central Road. The Municipality has ordered the owners of such huts to demolish the same, and to collect the materials used in their construction, in order that they may ascertain their market value. The Municipality will pay the owners only the market value of the materials after the huts have been demolished, and not the value of the huts themselves as they stand. Is this fair or just? This is *zulm* pure and simple.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

KASIPORE NIBASI,  
Sept. 22nd, 1889.

5. The *Kasipore Nibási*, of the 22nd September, says that Kasipore is an important village in Burrisal connected by a wide road with Burrisal town. The road was constructed at the expense of the late Parvati Chaudhurani, zemindar of Madhabpasha, and is now under the management of the District Board. Its present condition is most deplorable, and the petition of the people of Kasipore to the District Board for making it *pucca* has been rejected. The members of the Board have made a mistake by comparing the Kasipore-Burrisal road with the Jhalakati and Nalchiti roads. There are wide roads connecting Jhalakiti with Nalchiti, and there is also steamer communication between those two places. But for the people of Kasipore and Madhabpasha there is no other means of communication with Burrisal than the one Kasipore-Burrisal road mentioned above. The people of Kasipore have to go to Burrisal for marketing and for attending schools and offices, and they suffer very much during the rainy season on account of the bad condition of their road. There are a post office and a library at Kasipore, and many people, including Europeans, come there to transact business and for various other purposes. And these people can tell what inconvenience is experienced during the rainy season on account of the bad condition of the Burrisal-Kasipore road.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DARUSSALTANAT,  
Sept. 29th, 1889.

6. The *Darussaltanat*, of the 29th September, says that Political Agents unnecessarily interfere in the administration of Native States,—witness the proceedings of Mr. Cordery and Sir Lepel Griffin. The Maharaja of Cashmere and the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah have fallen victims to the intrigues of Political Agents, and the highhandedness of this class of officers has become scandalous. Government should therefore carefully watch the proceedings of Political Agents in Native States, and should not be guided by their recommendations except after making careful independent enquiries.

DAINIK O SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 16th, 1889.

7. The *Dainik o Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 16th October, has the following on Cashmere affairs :—

Cashmere affairs.  
The secret correspondence published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper has placed it beyond doubt that the intention to occupy Gilgit was the sole reason of the establishment of British rule in Cashmere. Cashmere had no political agency stationed in it, and when Mr. Plowden was first appointed Resident in Cashmere, the writer thought that the fate of the State was sealed, and lost no time whatever in saying so publicly. It was Mr. Plowden who compelled Baboo Nilambar Mookerjee to leave Cashmere. It cannot be believed that the Gilgit mystery had nothing to do with the resignation of Nilambar Baboo. Baboo Nilambar Mookerjee incurred the displeasure of the Resident, and

was ultimately compelled by him to leave Cashmere simply because he opposed the former's design of annexing Cashmere on the pretext of occupying Gilgit. If India had not been under British rule, the real secret of the affair would have been disclosed by Baboo Nilambar himself.

Mr. Plowden's letter to the Foreign Secretary on the subject of the occupation of Gilgit has not been published. But it is clear from the Foreign Secretary's note on that letter, as published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the letter contained a recommendation for the British annexation of Cashmere.

In the note in question the Foreign Secretary disapproved of Mr. Plowden's proposals, and recommended the adoption of milder measures so as to hurt nobody's feelings. And his recommendation has now been given effect to. Captain Durand has been stationed in Gilgit with a regiment. The road leading to Gilgit is being brought under complete British control, and British influence is being established in the Cashmere army. But that part of Sir Mortimer Durand's programme wherein he speaks of hurting no one's feelings has not been given effect to. For the heart of the Maharaja Pratab Singh has been broken. What has Sir Mortimer to say to this?

Sir Mortimer is responsible for the ill-treatment of the Maharaja. For if he had advised the adoption of a purer policy towards Cashmere, Lord Lansdowne would assuredly have followed his advice. The occupation of Cashmere was not indispensably necessary to the establishment of British influence in Gilgit. For if the matter had been properly explained to the Maharaja he would not have opposed the British occupation of Gilgit. It is certain, at any rate, that he would have offered no opposition. As has been stated above, the sole reason of the annexation of Cashmere is the establishment of British power in Gilgit, and the charges of misgovernment and oppression which have been brought against the Maharaja are mere pretexts. Gilgit may possibly become a Russian route to India, and the only way of closing that route is to annex Cashmere, and that is why Cashmere has been annexed. The English Government as the paramount power in India, has the right to annex any Native State. But before adopting such a measure it ought to reflect on its probable consequences. The effect of the annexation of Cashmere has been to create a panic amongst the Native Chiefs of India. Government should no longer try to hide its designs about Cashmere. The Cashmere mystery is now cleared up; but the mystery of the future policy of Government has yet to be unravelled. And it is this mystery which is causing apprehensions in the mind of the writer.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

8. The *Kasipore Nibási*, of Bhadra 1296 B.S., has a poem welcoming Sir Steuart Bayley to Burrisal. The

KASIPORE NIBASI  
Bhadra, 1296 B.S.

A poem welcoming Sir Steuart Bayley to Burrisal.

poem states that the people of Bengal are happy under Sir Steuart's administration, and they therefore bless him. His Honour has appointed competent Bengalis to high posts; his heart is noble; his temper is sweet, and his policy is good. He has personally visited the famine-stricken people, and made the very best arrangements to remove their sufferings. He has sacrificed his health and personal comfort for the good of his subjects. The people of Burrisal therefore gladly welcome him to their town.

9. The *Kasipore Nibási*, of the 22nd September, says that the people of Burrisal have given proofs of deep loyalty by giving a hearty welcome to Sir Steuart Bayley

KASIPORE NIBASI  
Sept. 22nd, 1859.

Burrisal loyalty.

at such a time of distress and scarcity as this.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Sept. 25th, 1889.

10. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 25th September, says that it once thought that Mr. Cotton was an impartial man, but now sees that he is not so.

Mr. Cotton recently expressed a desire that none but Christian clerks should accompany him to Darjeeling. Mr. Cotton is thus becoming a typical civilian.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 19th October 1889.